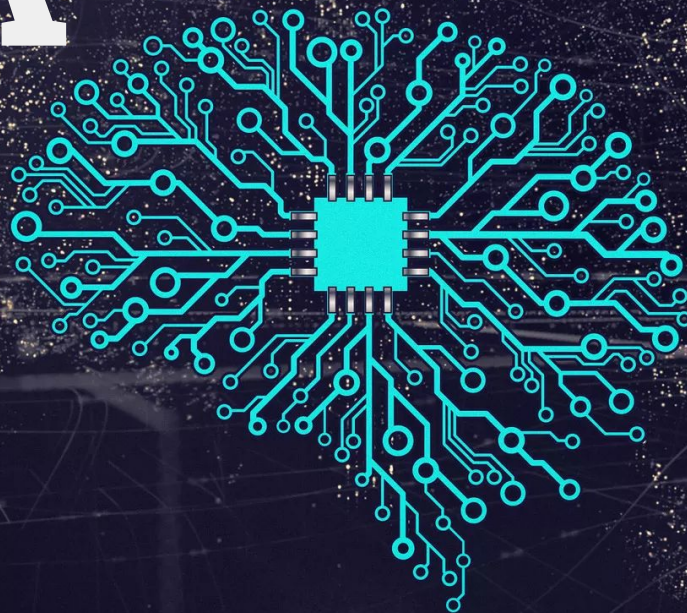


RNA

Redes Neurais Artificiais

***Aula 03**





THE ROAD SO FAR



INTERVIEW



ajuste de pesos

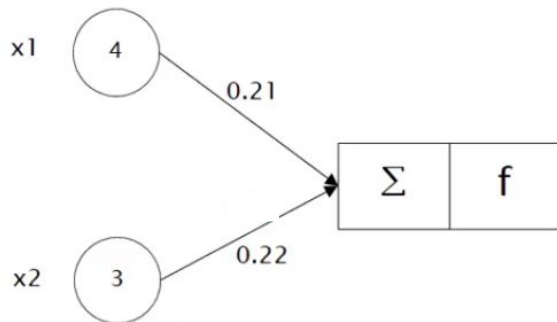
- classificação

x1 - comprimento do parafuso

x2 - diâmetro do parafuso

Classe A (0) e Classe B (1)

$$soma = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i * w_i$$

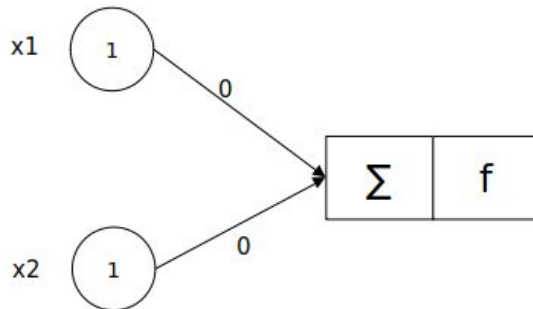
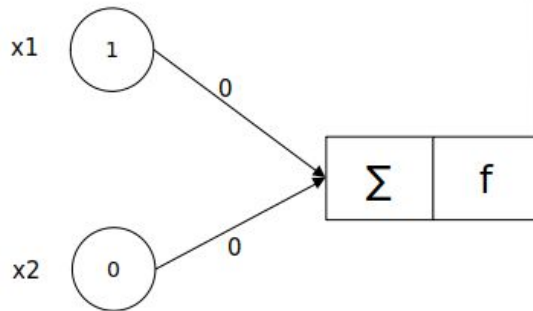
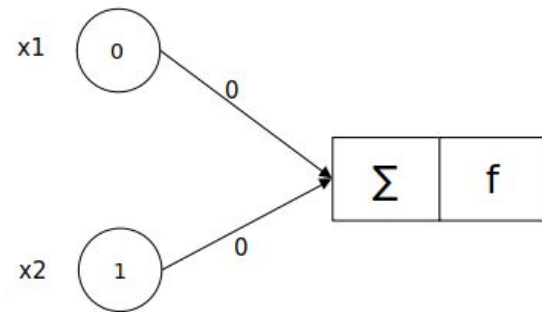
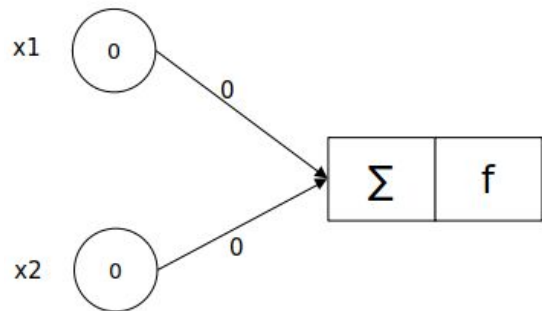


ajuste de pesos

Operador E

x1	x2	Classe
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

ajuste de pesos



x1	x2	Class e
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

ajuste de pesos

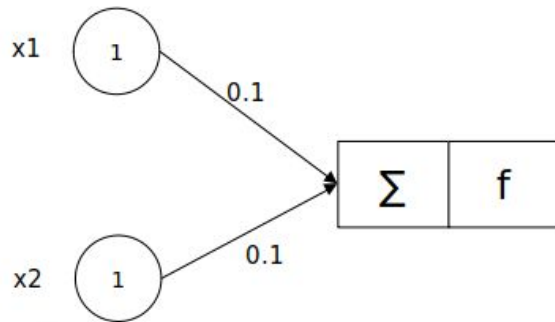
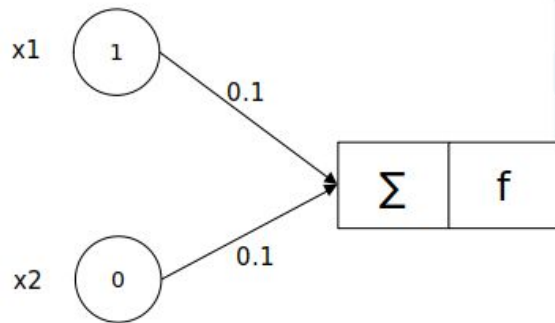
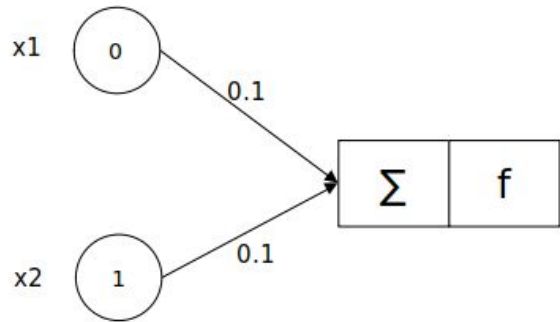
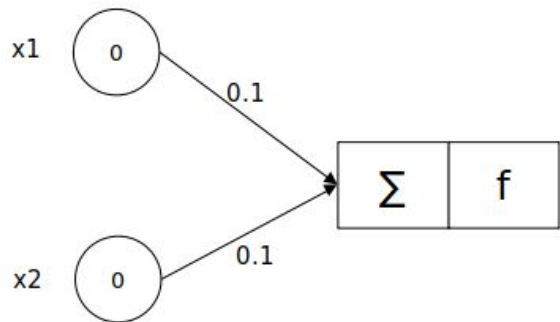
Algoritmo mais simples

- $\text{erro} = \text{respostaCorreta} - \text{respostaCalculada}$

Os pesos são atualizados até os erros serem pequenos

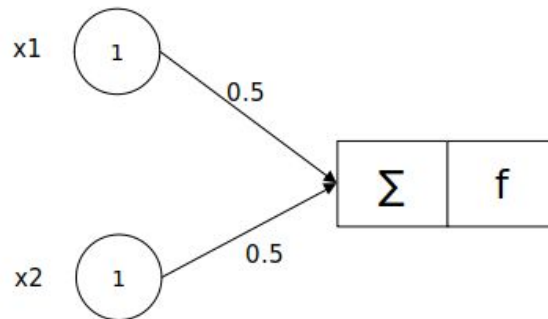
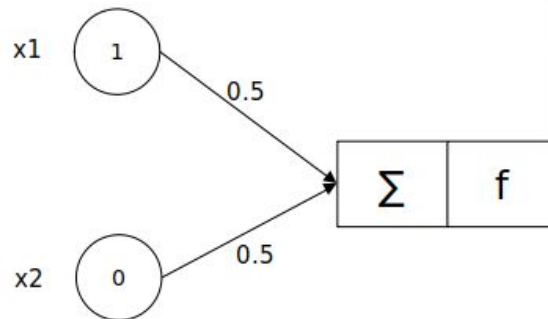
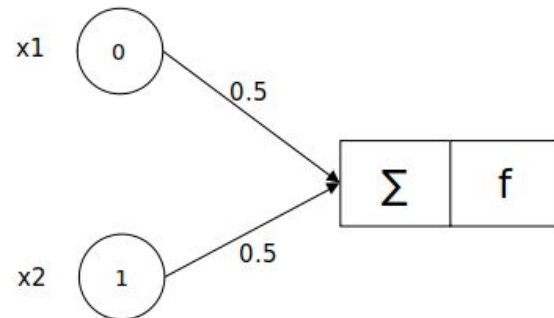
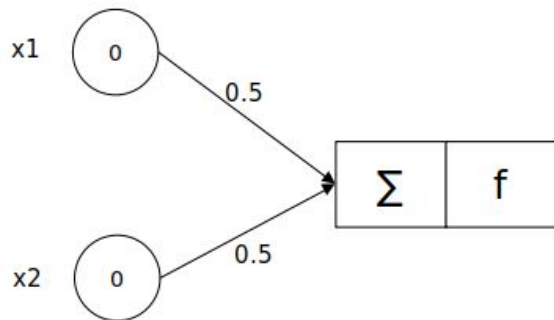
- $\text{peso}(n + 1) = \text{peso}(n) + (\text{taxaAprendizagem} * \text{entrada} * \text{erro})$

ajuste de pesos



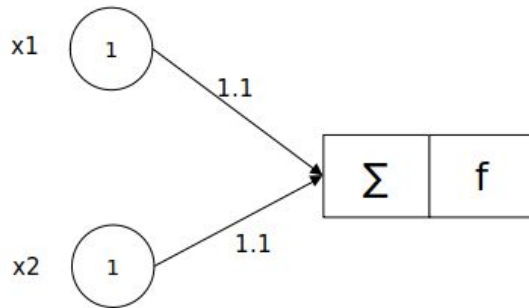
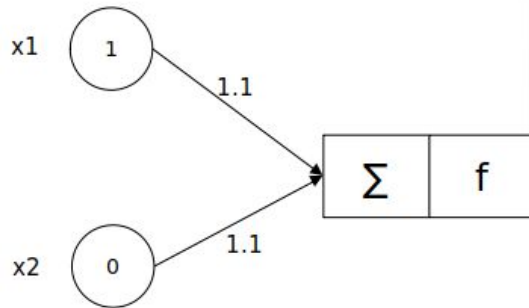
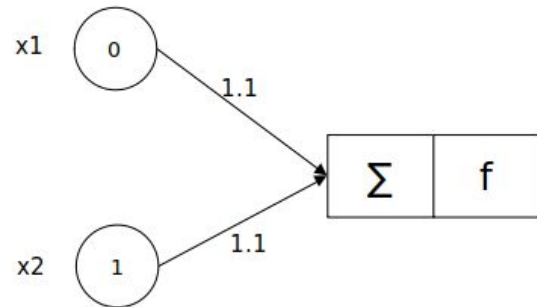
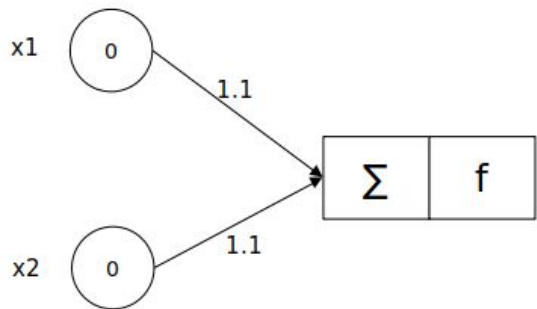
x1	x2	Class e
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

ajuste de pesos



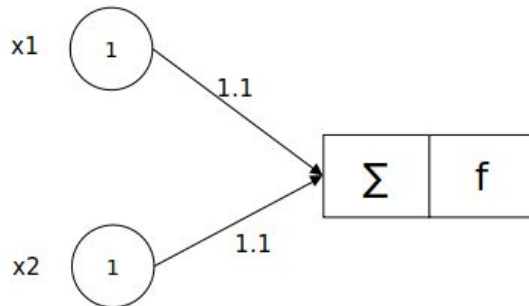
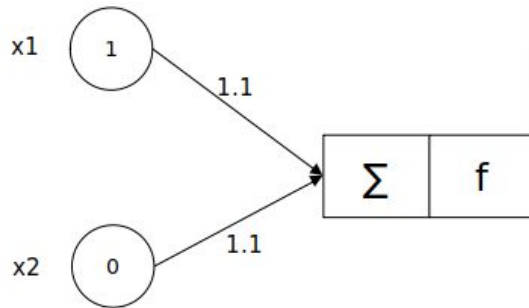
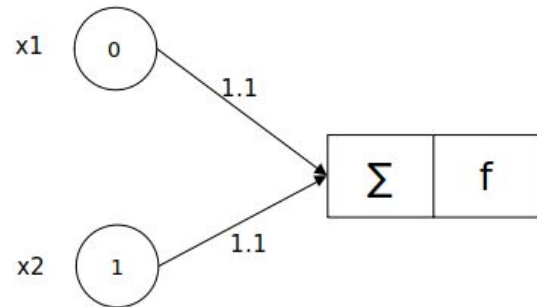
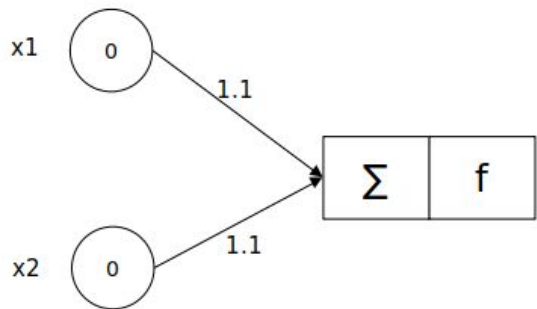
x1	x2	Class e
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

ajuste de pesos



x1	x2	Class e
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

ajuste de pesos



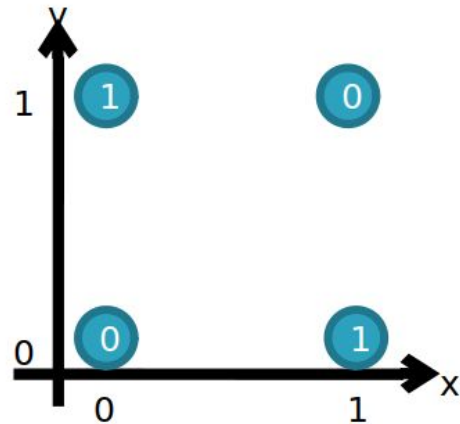
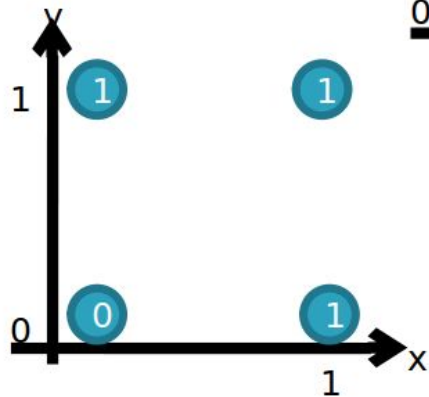
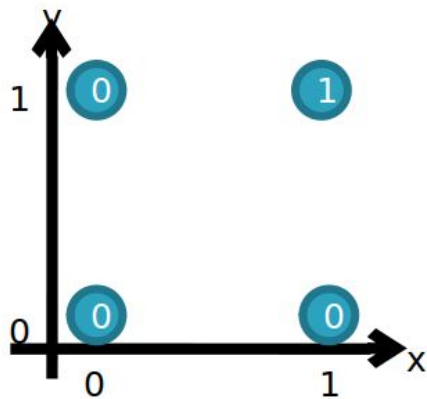
x1	x2	Class e
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

ajuste de pesos

Enquanto o erro for diferente de zero

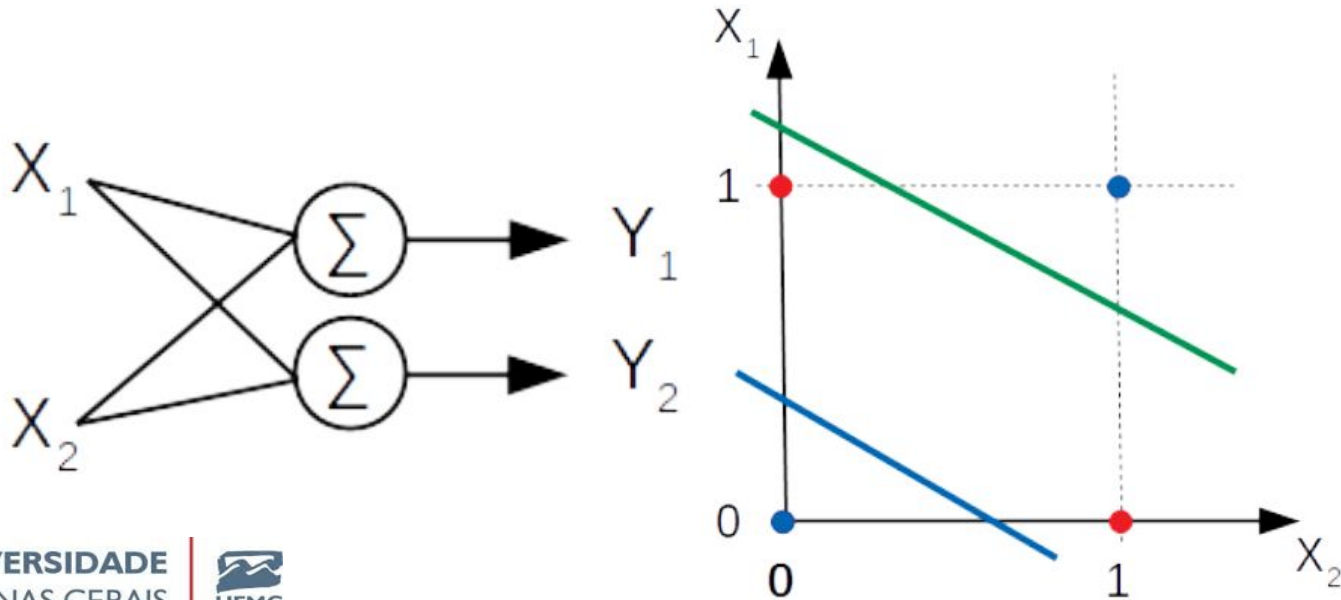
- **Para cada registro**
 - **Calcula a saída com os pesos atuais**
 - **Compara a saída esperada com a saída calculada, somando o erro**
 - **Para cada peso da rede**
 - **Atualiza o peso - $\text{peso}(n + 1) = \text{peso}(n) + (\text{taxaAprendizagem} * \text{entrada} * \text{erro})$**

ajuste de pesos



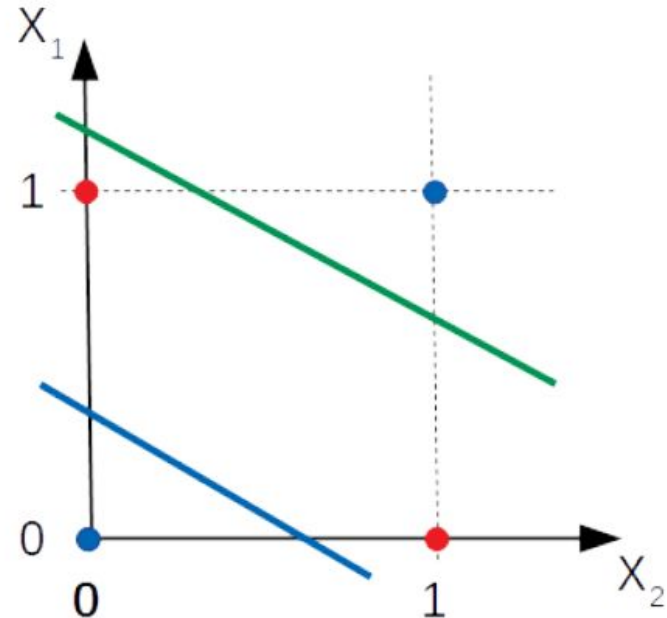
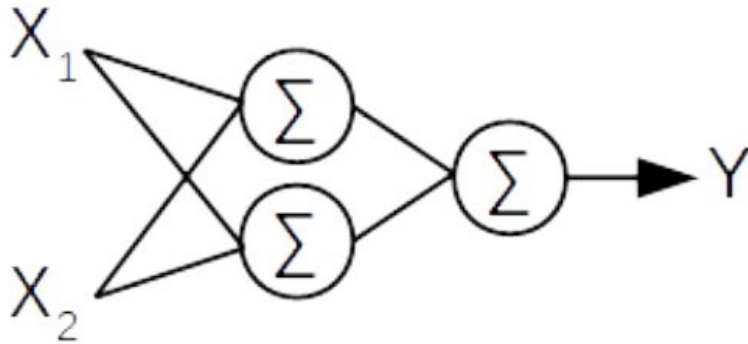
problemas e soluções

- Como resolver problemas que não são linearmente separáveis?
- Aumentar o número de neurônios resolve? Não!



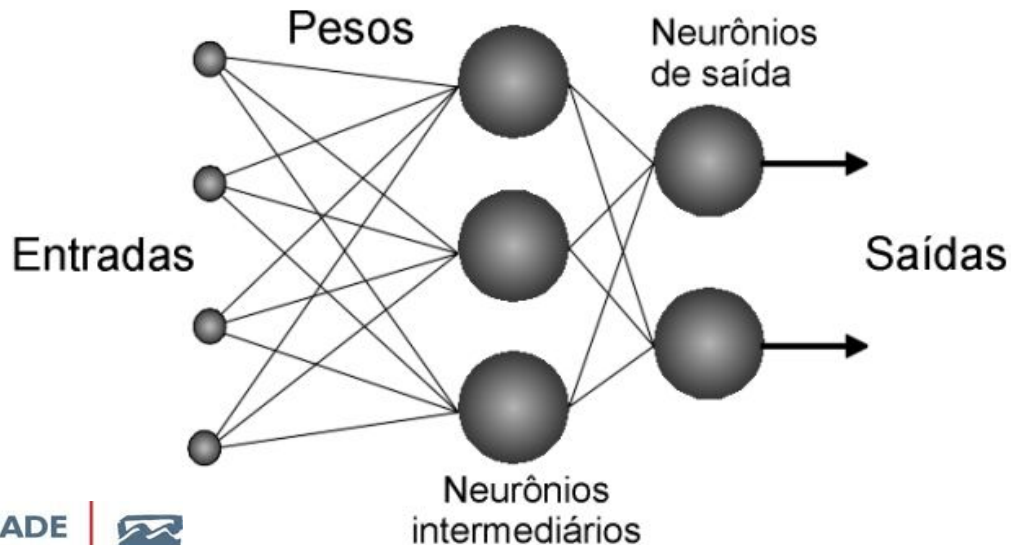
problemas e soluções

A solução é aumentar o número de camadas de neurônios.



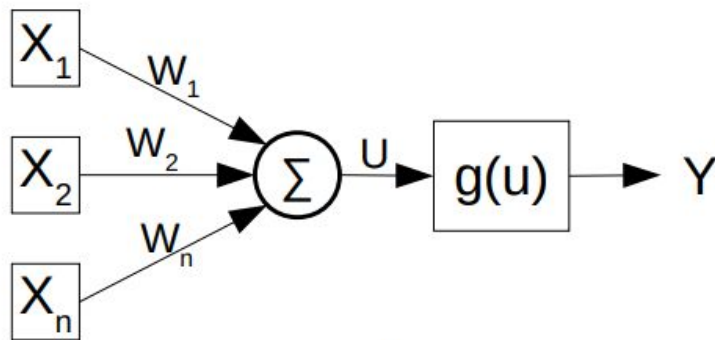
problemas e soluções

As redes neurais mais modernas são compostas por múltiplas camadas de neurônios e possibilitam a resolução de problemas não linearmente separáveis.



problemas e soluções

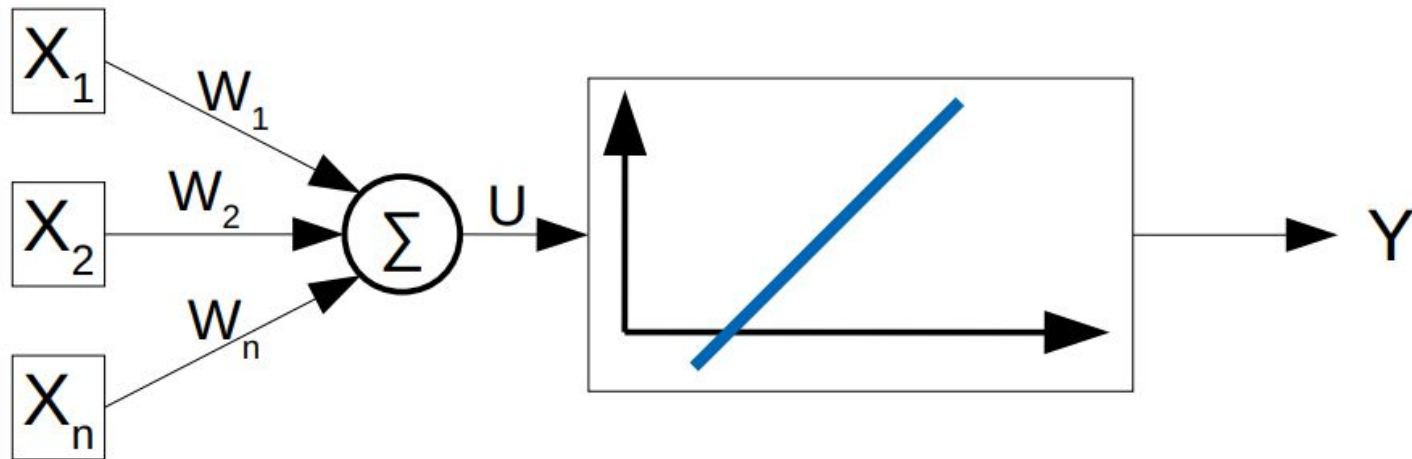
Para o modelo de neurônio a seguir temos:



- Potencial de ativação: $u = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \cdot X_i$
- Função de ativação: $g(\cdot)$. (função degrau nos exemplos anteriores)
- Assim: $Y = g(u) = g\left(\sum_{i=1}^n W_i \cdot X_i\right)$

funções de ativação

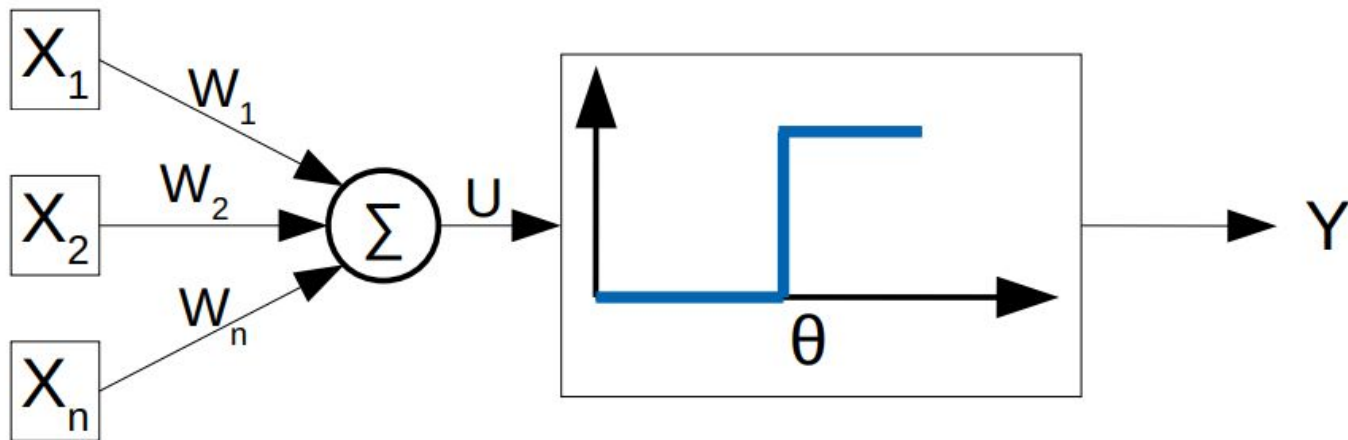
Função Linear



$$Y = \gamma \left(\sum_{i=1}^n W_i \cdot X_i \right) = \gamma u$$

funções de ativação

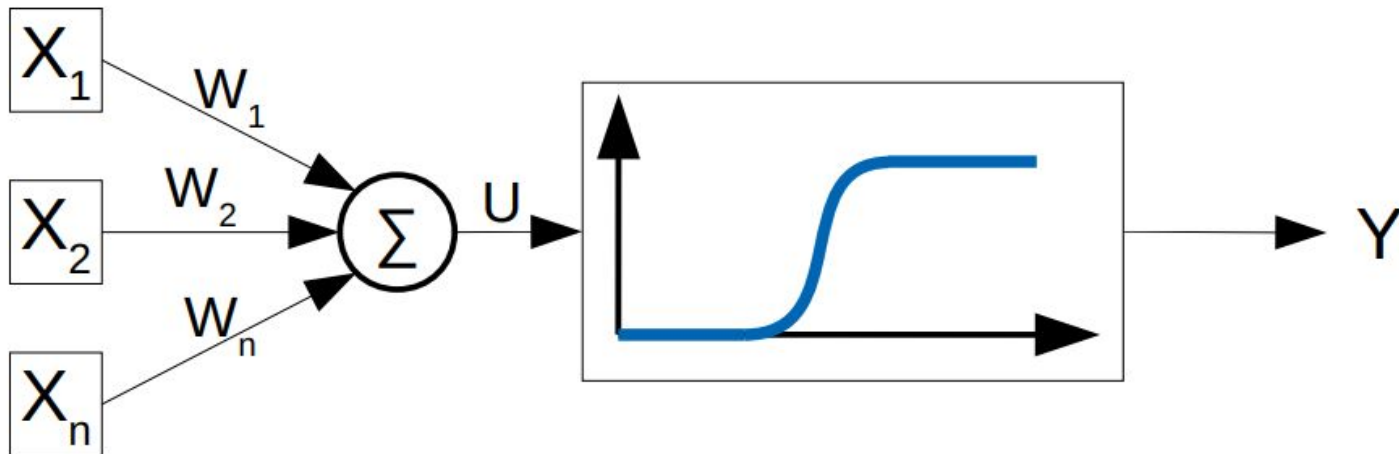
Função Degrau



$$Y = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } (u \geq \theta) \\ 0 & \text{se } (u < \theta) \end{cases} \quad \text{onde,} \quad u = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n W_i \cdot X_i \right)$$

funções de ativação

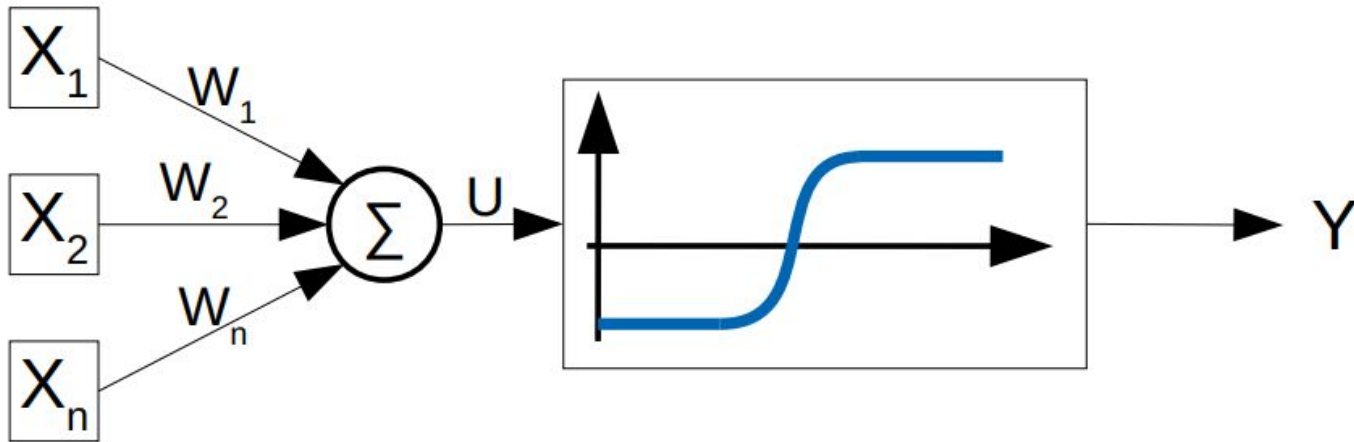
Função Sigmoidal



$$Y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-u}} \quad \text{onde } u = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n W_i \cdot X_i \right)$$

funções de ativação

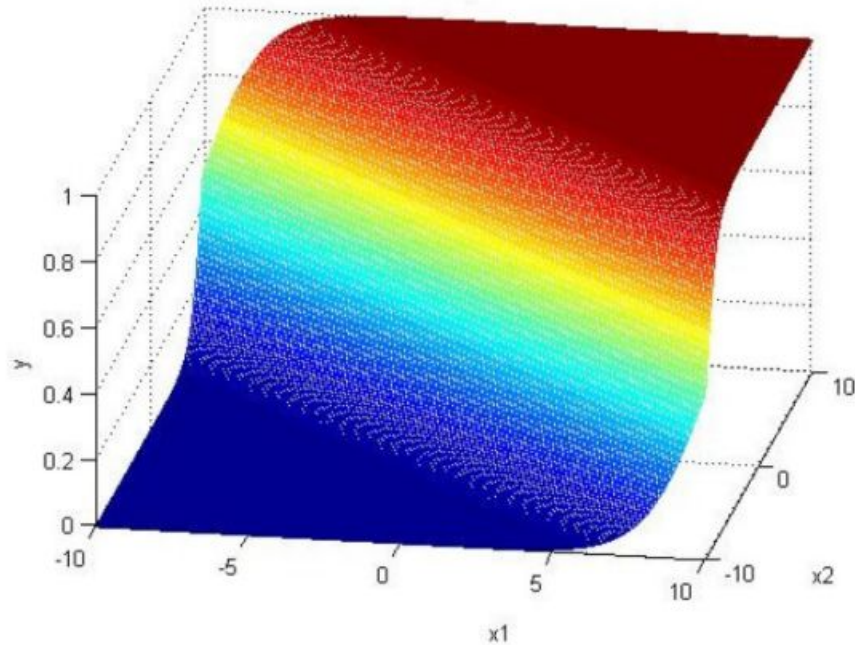
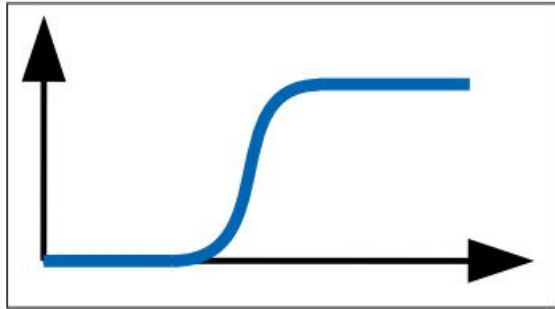
Função Tangente Hiperbólica



$$Y = \frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{e^u + e^{-u}} \quad \text{onde } u = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n W_i \cdot X_i \right)$$

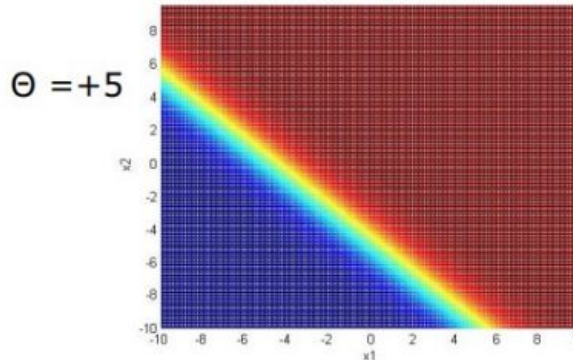
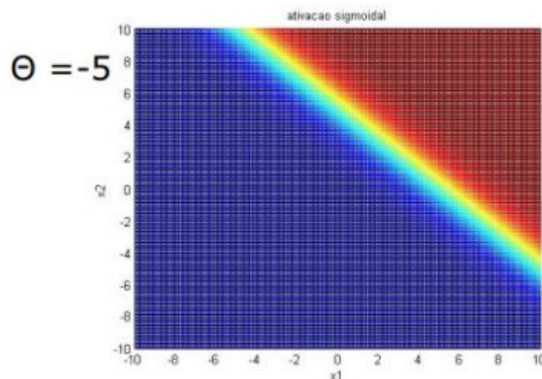
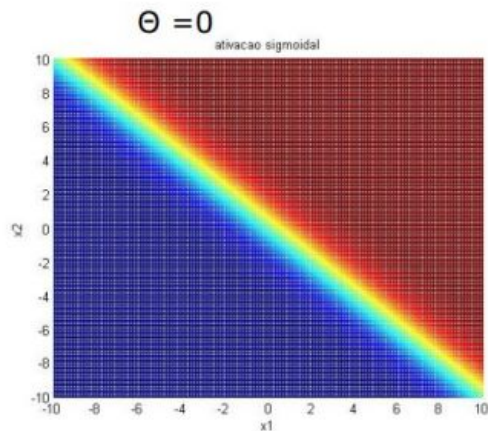
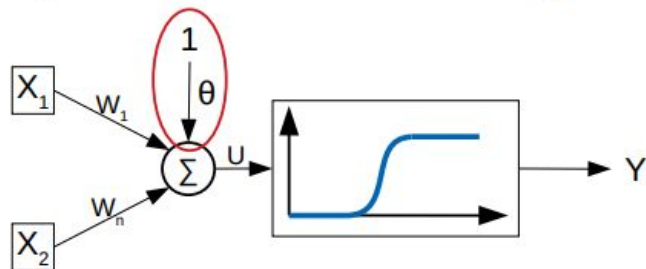
funções de ativação

Mapeamento de entrada para saída em um neurônio com função de ativação sigmoidal.



funções de ativação

Uma entrada especial chamada **Bias** é utilizada para ajustar o limiar de atuação.



ajuste de pesos

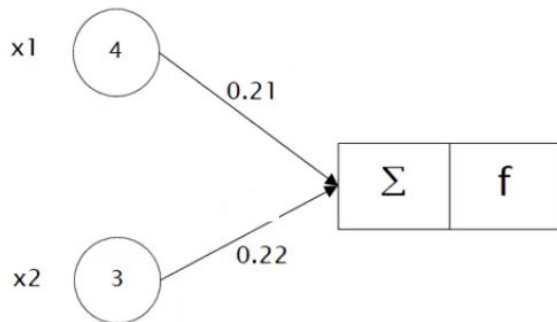
- classificação

x1 - comprimento do parafuso

x2 - diâmetro do parafuso

Classe A (0) e Classe B (1)

$$soma = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i * w_i$$

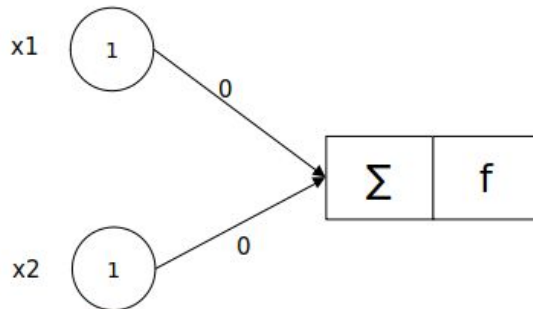
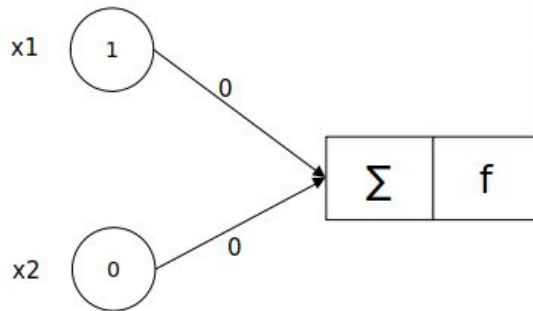
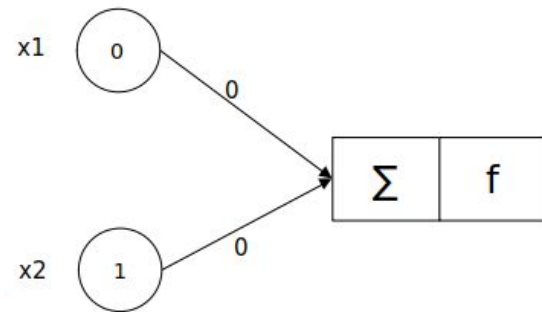
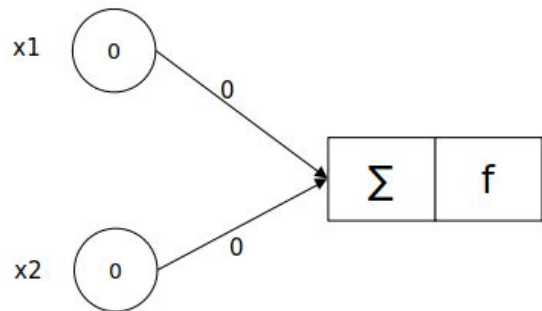


ajuste de pesos

Operador E

x1	x2	Classe
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

ajuste de pesos



x_1	x_2	Class e
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

ajuste de pesos

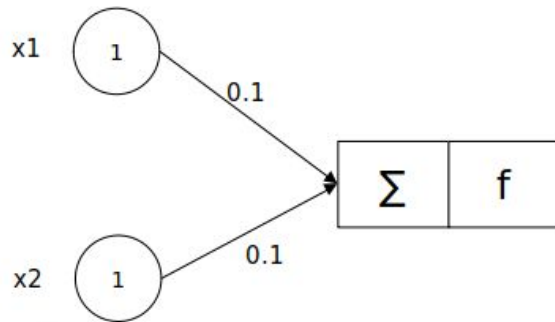
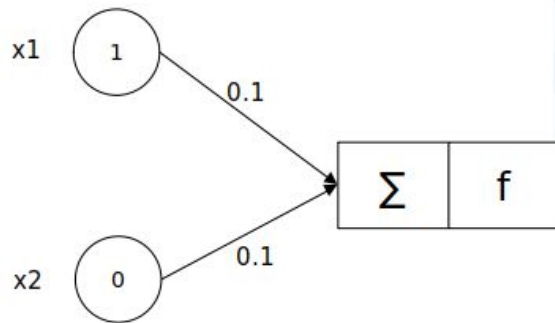
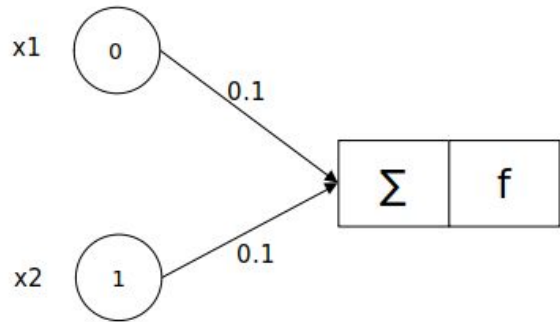
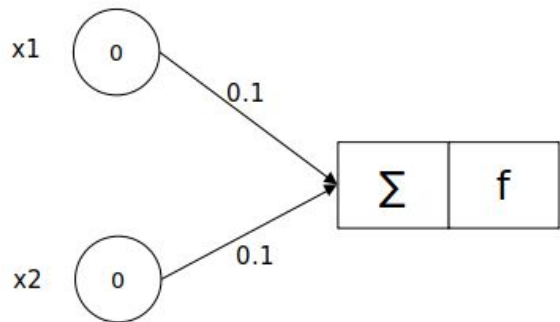
Algoritmo mais simples

- $\text{erro} = \text{respostaCorreta} - \text{respostaCalculada}$

Os pesos são atualizados até os erros serem pequenos

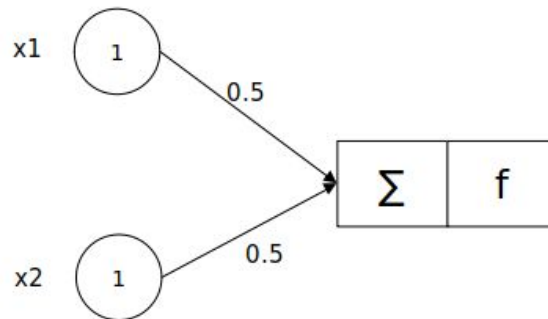
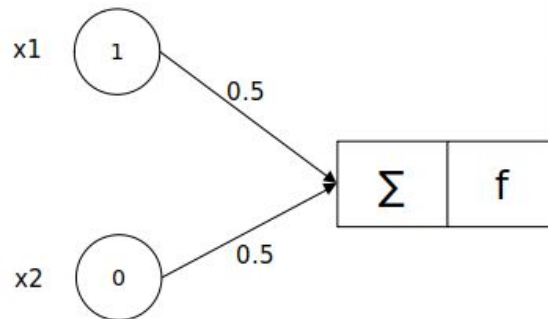
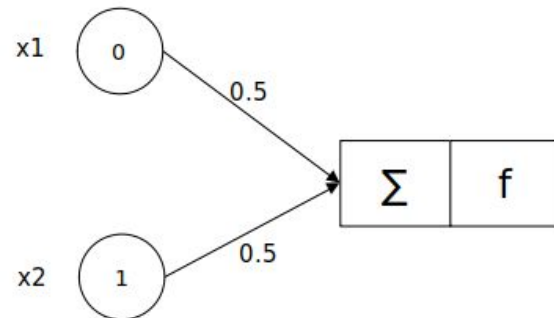
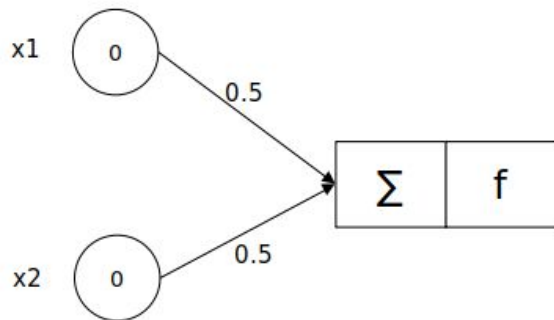
- $\text{peso}(n + 1) = \text{peso}(n) + (\text{taxaAprendizagem} * \text{entrada} * \text{erro})$

ajuste de pesos



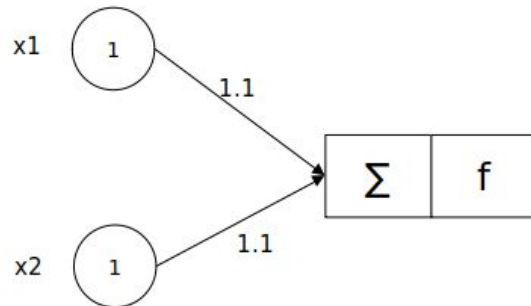
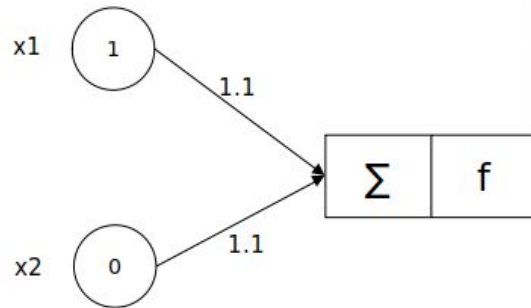
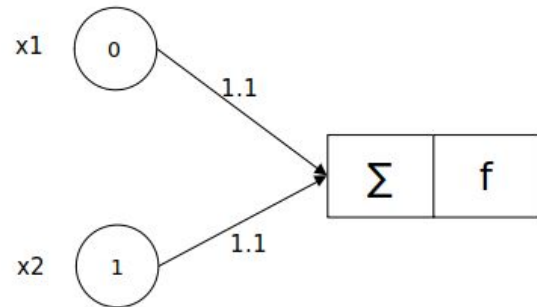
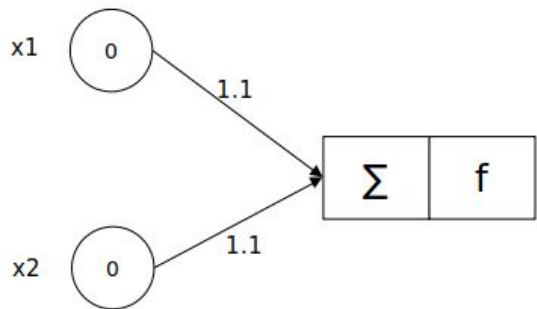
x1	x2	Class e
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

ajuste de pesos



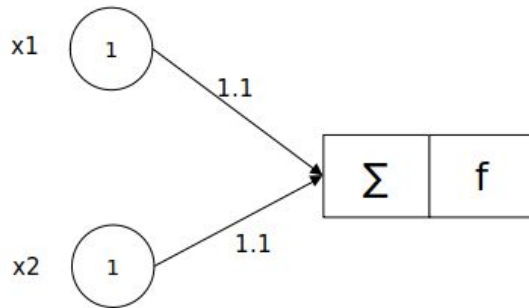
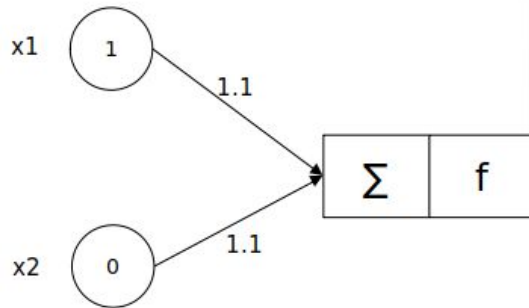
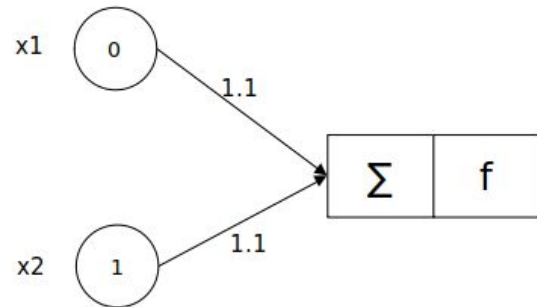
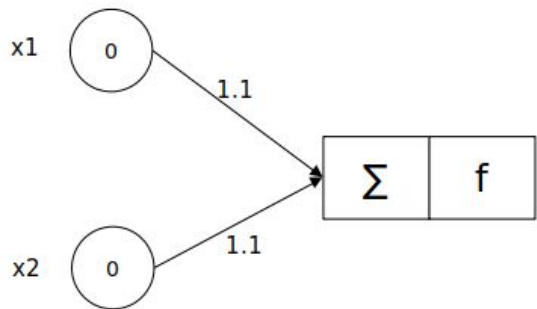
x1	x2	Class e
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

ajuste de pesos



x1	x2	Class e
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

ajuste de pesos



x1	x2	Class e
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

ajuste de pesos

Enquanto o erro for diferente de zero

- **Para cada registro**
 - **Calcula a saída com os pesos atuais**
 - **Compara a saída esperada com a saída calculada, somando o erro**
 - **Para cada peso da rede**
 - **Atualiza o peso - $\text{peso}(n + 1) = \text{peso}(n) + (\text{taxaAprendizagem} * \text{entrada} * \text{erro})$**

ajuste de pesos

